To: Grevatt, Peter[Grevatt.Peter@epa.gov]; Shapiro, Mike[Shapiro.Mike@epa.gov]
From: Stoner, Nancy
Sent: Sat 1/25/2014 6:19:31 PM
Subject: Fw: WV Chemical Spill - Update

From: Garvin, Shawn
Sent: Saturday, January 25, 2014 11:12:50 AM
To: Adm13McCarthy, Gina; Deputy Administrator; Keyes-Fleming, Gwendolyn; Stanislaus, Mathy; Feldt, Lisa; Ganesan, Arvin; Reynolds, Thomas; Johnson, Alisha; Stoner, Nancy; Vaught, Laura; Distefano, Nichole; Hull, George; Stanton, Larry; Breen, Barry; Giles-AA, Cynthia; Hedman, Susan; Meiburg, Stan; Fritz, Matthew; Garbow, Avi; Jones, Jim
Cc: Early, William; Hodgkiss, Kathy; Capacasa, Jon; Ryan, Daniel
Subject: WV Chemical Spill - Update

FYI - This is the report from yesterday. I am not sure it made it through.

Thanks - Shawn

Water Supply

Region 3's Water Division reported that drinking water samples collected between January 10 and 16, and on January 22, 2014 were reanalyzed for PPH. These samples were from the intake (raw water) as well as finished drinking water. All 30 samples were reported as nondetectable for PPH at a detection limit of 2 ppm. Further testing is planned with a detection limit of 1 ppm. In addition, water testing at the WV American Water Treatment Plant indicated no sign of phenol, a by-product that would appear if the PPH had reacted with water treatment processes.

The Region 3 Central Regional Lab (CRL) in Ft. Meade, MD has been working to identify analytical techniques for the single compound MCHM in water, striving to lower analytical detection limits for the compound and attempting to ensure the reliability of analytical methods employed by public utilities and other organizations. In addition, the CRL will use several analytical techniques to identify the constituents in the product mixture samples collected from the tanks at Freedom Industries in Poco, WV facility. This material may have different compound ratios than the ruptured tank. CRL also will work to identify the appropriate analytical method(s) for identifying PPH in water and attempt to attain acceptable detection limits for making public health evaluations.

Source Protection

The Region 3 On-Scene Coordinator reported that overnight operations focused on collection of water from outside the containment wall, before it could pass through the site and to the retention pond. This water is being pumped into tank 398, tested, and, if acceptable, used for thinning the glycerin for pumping and transport. When the retention pond reaches a pumpable level, the hoses are treated with glycerin and the water is pumped to the tanker. This helps to prevent the hoses from freezing. In addition to the site being frozen, sections of the Elk River are frozen the entire width of the river.

The frozen river has caused some concerns in controlling the ice down inside the boom containment. Two options are to leave the ice in place behind the containment boom or to carefully remove the bottom

boom and force the ice from behind the containment and reinstall the boom. The facility has asked WVDEP to approve one of the options.

Disposing material at Big Run Landfill in Ashland, KY, was delayed because the sub-freezing temperatures have frozen the water in the holding tank. The facility has requested approval from WVDEP for the disposition of all collected water and approval to use water from the Elk River to dilute the glycerin to aid in pumping of the product.

Senator Manchin was on site late yesterday to discuss the plans for the site. He spoke with the EPA OSCs and the WVDEP. The National Guard escort stayed behind and was escorted on a site walk by the WVDEP.